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ARTICLE XXVIII

It is understood that the term *most favored nation* used in this treaty, does not include the republics of Central America which formerly constituted one single nation. These republics shall not be taken as a standard as regards the privileges of commerce, industry, et cetera, now granted or which may hereafter be granted to them by the Republic of Honduras.

It is also understood that the *most favored nation* privileges are based upon absolute reciprocity and shall only be granted to a third Power when the circumstances are identical.

In witness whereof, the plenipotentiaries sign and seal the present treaty in two originals, in the City of Mexico, on the 24th day of March, 1908.

L. S. (Signed) FEDERICO GAMBOA.

L. S. (Signed) POLICARPO BONILLA.

PROTECTORATE TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND MOROCCO ¹

Signed at Fez, March 30, 1912

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of His Majesty the Sultan, desirous of inaugurating a regular régime in Morocco based upon internal order and general security, making it possible to introduce reforms and to insure the economic development of the country, have agreed upon the following:

ARTICLE I

The Government of the French Republic and His Majesty the Sultan have agreed to establish in Morocco a new régime admitting of the administrative, juridical, educational, economic, financial and military reforms which the French Government may deem useful to be introduced within the Moroccan territory.

This régime shall safeguard the religious status, the respect and traditional prestige of the Sultan, the exercise of the Mohammedan religion and of the religious institutions and in particular those of the *habous*. It shall admit of the organization of a reformed Shereefian makhzen.

¹ *Le Memorial Diplomatique*, April 7, 1912, p. 214.

The Government of the Republic will come to an understanding with the Spanish Government regarding the interests which this government has in virtue of its geographical position and territorial possessions on the Moroccan coast.

In like manner, the City of Tangiers shall retain the distinctive characteristic for which it has been known and which will determine its municipal organization.

ARTICLE II

His Majesty the Sultan consents that henceforth the French Government, after it shall have notified the makhzen, may proceed to such military occupation of the Moroccan territory as it might deem necessary for the maintenance of good order and the security of commercial transactions, and to exercise every police supervision on land and within the Moroccan waters.

ARTICLE III

The Government of the Republic pledges itself to lend constant support to His Shereefian Majesty against all dangers which might threaten his person or throne, or endanger the tranquillity of his states. The same support shall be given the heir to the throne and his successors.

ARTICLE IV

Such measures as the new régime of the protectorate may require shall be edicted, upon the proposal of the French Government, by His Shereefian Majesty or the authorities to whom he may have delegated his power. The same process shall be observed in the matter of new regulations and of modifications to the existing regulations.

ARTICLE V

The French Government shall be represented near His Shereefian Majesty by a resident commissioner general, representative of all the powers of the republic in Morocco, who shall attend to the execution of the present agreement.

The resident commissioner general shall be the sole intermediary of the Sultan near foreign representatives and in the relations which these representatives maintain with the Moroccan Government. In particular, he shall have charge of all matters relating to foreigners in the Shereefian Empire.

He shall have the power to approve and promulgate, in the name of the French Government, all the decrees issued by His Shereefian Majesty.

ARTICLE VI

The diplomatic and consular agents of France shall be charged with the representation and protection of Moroccan subjects and interests abroad.

His Majesty the Sultan pledges himself not to conclude any act of an international nature without the previous approval of the French Republic.

ARTICLE VII

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of His Shereefian Majesty reserve unto themselves to determine by mutual agreement the bases for a financial reorganization which, while respecting the rights conferred upon bondholders of the Moroccan public loans, shall make it possible to guarantee the engagements of the Shereefian treasury and to collect regularly the revenues of the empire.

ARTICLE VIII

His Shereefian Majesty declares that in future, he will refrain from contracting, directly or indirectly, any public or private loan, and from granting in any form whatever any concession without the authorization of the French Government.

NATURALIZATION CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.¹

*Signed at Managua, December 7, 1908; ratifications exchanged
March 28, 1912.*

The President of the United States of America and the President of the Republic of Nicaragua, desiring to regulate the citizenship of those persons who emigrate from the United States of America to Nicaragua, and from Nicaragua to the United States of America, have resolved to conclude a convention on this subject and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries to conclude a convention, that is to

¹ U. S. Treaty Series, No. 566.